

European News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, June 25.—Mr. Russell, formerly Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia, and one of the party held long in captivity by the late King Theodoros, has arrived in England, and to-day had a public reception at Knox's College.

WOMEN, June 25.—The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated to-day with imposing ceremonies.

LONDON, June 25.—The new postal convention with the United States is still pending in the House. The Government is endeavouring to make uniform terms with all the mail steamship companies.

In the House of Lords to-night a great crowd was present. An exciting debate on the Irish Church question was expected.

Lord Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Church Appropriation Suspension Bill. He said Romanism had been received with approval and acquiescence by middle and lower classes in Ireland. The dissent in that country was general; firmness and decision were necessary to put down seditious movements; but long before this bill was proposed, Mr. Gladstone had declared to himself and others that the Irish question must be met, even if it cost the Whigs their offices. The bill had passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority. If a similar suspension law was proper in Ireland, where the Anglicans numbered less than 710,000, while the Roman Catholics numbered 4,500,000, and where there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceeded in numbers one-fourth of the population. Thus the Irish Church was a failure as a missionary establishment. It was a remnant of old conflicts to call its disestablishment a sacrifice, and was absurd, as its revenues had successively belonged to different sects. What had argued that it was the duty of the State to take possession of all benefactions which did not fulfil this object. Other authorities back the same view: the Church of England would gain by this measure; the Irish were not indifferent to it. It was said the people were indifferent to the reform of 1869, yet riots and other demonstrations obliged the Tories to pass the reform bill. He showed that the passage of the Reserves Act had contented the Catholics. The condition of Ireland was painful to contemplate—the writ of *Habeas Corpus* remained suspended, the Government did not dare to furnish arms to its volunteers, that sooner or later the Church must separate from the State. Lord Palmerston had said Englishmen will never concede until concession becomes surrender. Why should not this bill be passed? It was useful and practical, and its passage would prove that Parliament was ready to treat the Irish case justly.

Lord Grey moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed six months. He said he had always condemned the Irish Church Establishment as an outrage, but considered the present measure ill-considered, inadequate and indefinite.

Lord Malmesbury complained of the way in which the measure had been sprung and urged upon Parliament. He quoted from last year's speeches of Gladstone, which he said gave the Government reason to expect that the contest would not be brought on at so early a day, and it was unjust to the Government to press it. The Government, however, was anxious to reform the Irish Church, but this bill precluded any action on its part. He objected to the measure because no limit had been given as to the application of the spoils of the establishment. The only excuse for the bill was, that it was intended to pacify Ireland, but such a result was improbable. The destruction of the Irish Church would tend to sever the union of England and Ireland.

Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malmesbury was inconsistent in opposing this bill, as two years ago he denounced the Irish Establishment as the Church of a few, and proposed to divide the funds among all the different sects. Lord Clarendon continued by declaring that the Irish Church had failed to carry out its object, and its existence was an injury to England throughout the world. He feared the rejection of the bill by the Lords, and deplored the effect such action would have on Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill, because he believed its purpose was not redress of grievance, but rupture of the Union.

Lord Derby said if the Lords were ready to disregard and sacrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be Minister, and of the majority of an expiring House, he would only protest against the measure as an act of spoliation. He had always supported the Papists in their struggles to gain their rights, but he would not foster aggression. The bill would only foster discord in Ireland. He protested against this attack on the rights of property, which would hereafter be extended to England. He said he knew his course was unpopular, but he would never seek popularity for his own sake only.

The Bishop of London said he was willing to make concessions to conciliate Ireland, but this bill would not effect such conciliation. He did not believe the people of Ireland desired the change which it contemplated.

At a late hour the debate was adjourned.

JUNE 30.—The debate was resumed last night. Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred present. The Duke of Argyll, Bishop of Oxford, Earl Russell, and Lord Cairns spoke at length on the question. A division took place at 3 a.m., and the Suspensory Bill rejected. For the Bill, 97; against, 192.—Majority 95.

LONDON, June 26.—Prince Alfred has arrived in England, and is now at Windsor.

Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, was last evening elected a member of the Reform Club.

BERGRADE, June 26.—The late Prince Michael left a will in which he appoints his sister and two nephews and his heirs. The evidence elicited at the preliminary examinations of the assassins of Prince Michael implicates Prince Kara-George-wich in the conspiracy.

VIENNA, June 26.—During the stay of Prince Napoleon at Bucharest, he was waited upon by a deputation of Jews resident in that city, who took that method to present a respectful address to the Emperor Napoleon, setting forth their persecutions, asking an amelioration of their condition, and thanking the Emperor for his known liberality toward all races of people.

NANERILEY, June 27.—Her British Majesty's steamship *Urgent*, with Major General Napier and staff on board, arrived at Malta to-day on the way to England.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The delay in completing the transfer of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States is represented to be accidental. The King has intimated that Santa Cruz will also be disposed of to the United States as soon as the claims of France in connection with that island are settled.

A Tiger at Largo in Antwerp—Terrible Scene.

The *Esquif*, of Antwerp, gives the following: "A frightful mishap, accompanied by the most tragic circumstances, spread terror, on Sunday morning last, through the district of St. Jacques. The Zoological Garden has for a long time been in possession of two magnificent Bengal tigers, one of which was to be forwarded to London. To avoid accident the animal was placed in a cage secured with iron bars. The greatest precaution was therefore taken to avoid a catastrophe. At half-past three in the morning, the railway servants perceived an enormous animal clearing at a bound the wall which separates the Zoological Gardens from the railway station. The tiger had in fact escaped, having bent and broken two of the iron bars of his cage. The first object of his fury was the cart horse of a nightman, which happened to be passing. The tiger bounded on the unfortunate horse, biting him on the flank, and tearing the straps that attached him to the cart. The driver, who at first sought safety on the horse's back, hid himself under the cart, but before receiving a wound in the leg from the tiger's paw. Meantime the horse, mad with terror and pain, galloped furiously toward the market of St. Jacques, pursued by the tiger. Here another deplorable event occurred. A gardener, who was passing the street, attracted the attention of the beast. The tiger sprang at him, tearing his breast, legs and neck in a fearful manner. Having finished his victim, the animal dragged his body some distance; he then abandoned it and rushed into St. Anne's Court, where his presence caused considerable terror. Mr. Vekemans, the proprietor of the Zoological Garden, having been informed of the escape, proceeded with his staff in pursuit and came up to the animal at the corner of St. Jacques street, near the house Vers-trepen. A night watchman and three or four other persons took refuge in a small shop opposite this house. The tiger sprang at them, and stood for a moment as though he intended to rush at them through the window. He pursued his course, however, through the market. Mr. Vekemans, with his assistants, after the animal got into St. Anne's Court, barricaded the entrance and placed a trap in it, with a view of taking him alive. They then got into the houses of the court in order to frighten him into the trap. The tiger lay coiled against the door of the atelier of M. De Brackeleer, the sculptor, but perceiving one of the men in pursuit on the roof of the house, he leaped on the roof of a lower house, and assumed a most menacing position. M.M. Vekemans, De Brackeleer, Werbrouck and Verhoeven were armed with guns. The tiger having perceived them slowly descended from the roof, evidently bent on making an attack, and when about four metres off he concluded to make his spring. The order to fire was given, and three guns were discharged in succession. The first shot appeared to have missed, the second struck the animal, and the third inflicted a mortal wound. He tottered back to the entrance of the court, where Mr. De Brackeleer finished him with a fourth shot. These gentlemen behaved with great intrepidity, and but for their coolness and the measures they adopted, much greater injury would have been done. The gardener who was attacked never spoke, and he died in the hospital at six o'clock the same morning."

The Peace of Europe.

The London *Times* of the 12th inst., at the conclusion of a leading article, says: "It has always been our firm opinion that if, in the course of the last two years, Europe has been spared the miseries of war, it has been entirely owing to the moderation of two men—Count Bismarck and the Emperor Napoleon. And, since the perplexities and inconsistencies of the latter Potentate have placed him under the control of conflicting factions in his own Cabinet, peace has depended on the extremely clear and resolute, yet at the same time cautious and conciliatory, policy of the Prussian statesman. Taking his ground upon the principle that he would put up with no foreign interference in German matters, he has evinced the most consummate forbearance in not giving, and the most heroic endurance in not taking, offence. It is sincerely to be hoped that Bismarck's spirit may linger behind him in his absence. Next to the ascendancy of Bismarck's genius, it is the influence of the Camp that is uppermost in King William's councils. Military men are not necessarily quarrelsome; they do not rashly endanger peace simply because their business is war. Still, a certain punctiliousness and impulsiveness is characteristic of the whole caste, and it would certainly bode no great good to Europe if Marshal Niel and General Moltke were to be brought face to face—if international courtesies were to be carried on through their aides-de-camps, rather than through the diplomatic agents of M. de Moustier and M. de Bismarck. But in whatever hands the destinies of Germany may be temporarily laid, we hardly apprehend that provocation can ever come from that quarter. The line traced by the great statesman is too clearly defined for his colleagues, even in his absence, to feel tempted to overstep it. All remember how, on the very day after Sedan, General Moltke declared that 'he was ready to begin with the French as he was able to conclude with the Austrians.' But Count Bismarck replied that 'it was well to be out of one war before venturing on another.' The dialogue might suit the situation now as it did then. Even when it is the soldier's business to prepare for war, it should be the statesman's duty to avert it."

BRITISH SUMMARY.

The London *Daily News* has been reduced in price to one penny.

In a report of England this year, a great scarcity of rain is noted.

As a manufacturer has been fined £200 for adulterating snuff with foreign beans.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Longfellow, the American poet.

The Free State in South Africa seems now on the point of being proclaimed, with the South African colonies, under the British Crown.

Lord Ronald Dunsany-Gower, brother of the Duke of Sutherland, had the reputation of being the handsomest man in the House of Commons.

A Bazaar has been opened in Leeds with the object of liquidating the debt about £5,000—remaining on the new Local Mechanics' Institute.

This small English pocket borough to be disfranchised to give the seven new seats for Scotland and Arundel, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Houlton, Lyme Regis, Telford, and Wells.

A man has just died in England from excessive bleeding of the brain caused by a blow received in a quarrel. Surgeons tried to stop the hemorrhage, but it continued for four days when death ensued.

The rolling stock of Great Britain, if ranged in line, would be led by about fifty miles of locomotives and tenders, about 100 miles of carriages, and 850 miles of freight, gravel, cattle and miscellaneous trucks.

The overcast of Suffolk, after giving the matter their best attention, have arrived at the conclusion that "they have no alternative but to place all duly qualified females on the next parliamentary register for the borough."

The *Daily News* says Earl Brownlow was married to Lady Adelaide Talbot, the daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, on Thursday. The ceremony took place at Lord Shrewsbury's bedside, and his Lordship died immediately after.

One hundred copies of Mr. Horace Greeley's "History of the American Conflict" have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Stevens Brothers, of Covent Garden, by the author, for distribution among the most frequented public libraries of Great Britain and Ireland.

By the close of this year London may expect to have a second tunnel beneath the Thames open for passenger traffic. Mr. Peter Barlow, Jr., has drawn the plan for a new cutting near the Tower; a bill has been carried through Parliament; and a contract has been all but completed for executing this important work.

A deputation representing the Ulster Protestant Association waited on the Prime Minister on June 28th, and presented resolutions in support of the Irish Church. Mr. Disraeli cordially welcomed the deputation, and assured them of the determination of the Government to stand by the Protestant Churches of Ireland.

ROYS OF THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The *Daily News* of June 29th publishes the following telegram: "Belfast, Monday Night.—The visit of three Roman Catholic lecturers to Banbridge has exasperated the Orangemen, who attacked the chapels. Large numbers of constabulary are drafted in, as also the infantry and cavalry from Belfast and Dundalk. Up to a late hour to-night Belfast is quiet."

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has alone, perhaps, of living artists, enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing one of his works bring at a public auction, the great sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty pounds sterling. This was the price given for Sir Edwin's "Braema" at a sale in London on Saturday. In the same collection was Stanfield, which was knocked down for two thousand one hundred and sixty-four pounds sterling.

MR. ROBERT CHAMBERS, the celebrated aquatic champion, died a few days ago at St. Anthony's, a village on the Tyne, about four miles east of Newcastle, of consumption, at the age of 37 years. For a number of years he was considered the champion rower, not only of Great Britain but also of the world. He has taken part in 112 public contests, and of that number 99 were scored as victories. His last appearance was at Paris, when, on the 12th of July, 1867, he constituted one of the Tyne crew that carried off the prize given in the four-oared contest open to the world.

WRECK OF A GERMAN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The steamer *St. Magnus*, which arrived at Granton on Wednesday, from Wick, brought the news of the total wreck of a German emigrant ship, named the *Lesing* from Bremen, at Fair Isle, midway between Orkney and Shetland, on the night of May 22nd. The vessel was bound to America with between four and five hundred emigrants, all of whom it is gratifying to know, were got ashore in safety, and conveyed to Lerwick. With the exception of a scanty supply of provisions taken ashore in the boats, everything on board was lost.

"THIRING" IS BEFEST.—A correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* says: "Belfast in 1851 had over 170,000 of a population, and now claims 169,000. One million tons of shipping annually visit the port; and so far back as 1852, a capital of not less than between three and four millions sterling had been invested in the manipulation of the staple fabric. As the northern capital of Ireland, and the headquarters of the Protestant faith, it possesses large educational institutions, and advantages which might have been still more effective but for the tendency which they have of 'throwing' over the gifts the gods send them especially if the religious element is involved."

PRINCE OF WALES AT THE DERBY.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser* says that at the great Derby race, "the Prince of Wales was more enthusiastically cheered than on any former occasion in the metropolis or its neighbourhood. When he arrived on the course a thundering cheer was raised; and on his way from the stand to the off margin of the Downs, on his way back to the town the acclamations were continuous. Every bugler and cornet-player blew forth 'God bless the Prince of Wales,' and at several points the carriage in which his Royal Highness was, was forced to come to a halt, in consequence of the block caused by the people rushing from all sides to wave hats and handkerchiefs in the Prince's presence."

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.
NEWARK.—GEO. SOUTH.
Express .. 8.20 A.M.
Mail .. 7.25 P.M.
GOING SOUTH.
Mail .. 8.50 A.M.
Express .. 5.30 P.M.
TORONTO.
Arrive .. 10.35 A.M.; 9.10 P.M.
Depart .. 7.00 A.M.; 3.40 P.M.
Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.
Depart .. 7.30 A.M.; 12.15 P.M.; 3.45 P.M.
Arrive .. 6.15 A.M.; 11.50 P.M.; 6.00 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.
Depart .. 7.30 A.M.; 12.15 P.M.; 3.45 P.M.
Arrive .. 6.15 A.M.; 11.50 P.M.; 6.00 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN.
Depart .. 7.00 A.M.; 12.35 P.M.; 3.25 P.M.
Arrive .. 12.07 A.M.; 1.57 P.M.; 4.42 P.M.; 10.10 P.M.

* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

POST OFFICE, NEWARK.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15 a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 8.40 p.m.

Mails made up for Barton, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgetown, Pelletier, Whitby, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hamilton, Lemoineville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15 a.m.

* Registered Letters not expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FFE, Agent P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Volunteers Portable Soda Water.—J. Hackett.

THE
Newmarket Courier.

TUESDAY, JULY 2ND, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ATKINSON, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket Courier.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The following very gratifying letter was read to the 12th Battalion before breaking up from their six day's drill at headquarters:

Toronto, June 24, 1868.

Sir—I have the honour to request you will make known to the officers and men of the 12th York Battalion, my extreme gratification at the fine and soldier-like appearance and demeanour of the Battalion, on Monday, the 22nd instant, of which I shall have the pleasure of making a special report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The proficiency of this young Battalion in drill, and the steadiness of the men is very creditable to you as Commanding Officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
P. L. MACDONALD,
Col. Adj.-Gen. Militia.

To COL. JARVIS,
Commanding 12th York Battalion.

NORTH GWILLIMBURY COUNCIL.

The Council met at Bellview, on Saturday, the 27th of June.

All the members present. The Reeve, H. Draper, Esq., in the chair.

Communications were received from the Receiver General's office, giving notice of \$170.59 payable from the Municipal Fund.

A petition from twenty-eight ratepayers, praying for grant of money for cutting out the remainder of the 5th Con. line.

A report from the committee to investigate the arrears of tax on non-resident land; and a report from the committee on roads and bridges, to the effect that a new road should be made in the Lake Concession, crossing Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, near the shore except where it crosses No. 6, which should cross the point to Huntley's creek, which is to be bridged, and to be let to the lowest tender. Also, that no money be appointed to the sideway between Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the 7th Con., until surveyed at the expense of the parties interested.

A By-law was passed requiring the trees to be cut down for a space of twenty-five feet on each side of the road crossing Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession.

Moved by J. Glover, seconded by J. Morton, that the several communications laid on the table be received and taken up in due form.—Carried.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the bill of Stephen Mann, for \$1.30, and also the bill of H. Winch, for \$1.50, be paid.—Carried.

Moved by J. Glover, seconded by J. Morton, that the report of the committee to examine the complaints respecting the non-resident land tax be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Morton, that a deputation be appointed by this Council, to confer with the deputation from Georgina, respecting the township line; said deputation to be composed of Messrs. Draper, Purdy and Willoughby.—Carried.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the report of the road and bridge committee be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Morton, that the petition of Andrew Sweet and others be granted so far as to expend the sum of \$25 to open the 6th Con. line, and that D. Willson be appointed commissioner to expend.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Purdy, that D. Willson be appointed commissioner to expend the back tax against Lot No. 7, in the 4th Con., amounting to \$39.87, to be expended on the 5th Con. line, opposite Lots Nos. 6 and 7.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Morton, that J. Fairburn, Esq., receive \$3 in full of all demands against this Council, and that resolution No. 8, of the 3rd meeting, be hereby rescinded.—Carried.

Moved by J. Glover, seconded by J. Morton, that the sum of \$35 be granted to be expended on the townline of North Gwillimbury and Georgina, between Barton and Jackson's Point, the township of Georgina being granted a like sum, and that D. Willson be appointed commissioner to expend the same; and that the Clerk be instructed to communicate with the Clerk of Georgina to that effect.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Purdy, that the sum of \$25 be expended on the 4th end of the sideway between Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the 7th Con., and that G. Hamilton, Jr., be commissioner to expend the same, as soon as the line has been run by the parties interested.—Carried.

Moved by J. D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Morton, that the sum of \$10 be granted to D. Hamilton, to be expended on the 6th Con., in his Division.—Carried.

Moved by J. Glover, seconded by J. Purdy, that the report of George Tomlinson be adopted, and that the Reeve grant an order on the treasurer for \$25, for gravel purchased from G. Haines.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Purdy, that an additional \$5 be granted to Road Division No. 27, to be expended by T. Stennett.—Carried.

Moved by J. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the sum of \$10 be granted to D. Hamilton, to be expended on the 6th Con., in his Division.—Carried.

Moved by J. Glover, seconded by J. Purdy, that the sum of \$20 be expended in chopping out the sideway between Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the Lake Concession, and that J. Luther Draper be commissioner to expend the same.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at Bellview, on the 15th of August next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Local Items.

DOMINION DAY was observed in Newmarket. All the places of business were closed, and a picnic, in connection with the M. E. Church, was held in Mr. Rogers' woods.

SOMETHING NEW.—We direct attention to the advertisement in another column headed "Volunteers Portable Soda Water,"—just the article for family use, as well as suitable for pic-nics, &c., &c.

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12th BATTALION.—We have on exhibition at our office a photographic view—3 x 6 inches—of the 12th York Battalion, from the rooms of W. L. Jones, photographer, of this place. The men are formed in solid square on the drill ground. The surrounding scenery is very distinct and beautiful. We believe Mr. Jones will supply a limited number of these pictures at a reasonable price, and we should think not a man in the 12th will be without one.

EXCURSION.—The Newmarket Fire Brigade held a meeting in the Engine Hall, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of ascertaining the desirability of having an excursion at an early date. It was unanimously resolved to have an excursion either to Christian Island, Orillia, or to Niagara, and a committee was formed composed of the Chief Engineer, with the Captains and Secretaries of the different Companies to report next Monday evening, at 8 p.m., with regard to the particulars of the various routes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Robert Clelland's team was standing at Mr. Lukes' mills, near the Railroad station, when the horses suddenly started off at the sound of the locomotive. The wife of Mr. Clelland was seated in the wagon at the time, but endeavoured to jump out, and in so doing fell under the wheel, and got her leg severely crushed. Drs. Rogers and Hackett were soon in attendance, and although fears were at first entertained that amputation would be necessary, we are happy to say the Drs. have now favourable hopes of her recovery.

OFFICIAL DINNER.—The officers of the 12th Battalion dined together at the Railroad Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 24th instant, before departing for home with their respective companies. The members of the Council, together with several merchants and citizens, were present.—Col. Jarvis occupying the chair. The room was beautifully decorated with the national colours and an illuminated Crown and V.R. Mine hostess' best style was profusely spread, and from the earnest attack it sustained we imagine it proved all that could be desired; such, at least, was our conviction. Loyal and patriotic toasts and songs were the order of the evening until the "small hours," amid the utmost good feeling. We made great efforts to take correct notes of the eloquence and wit pervading many a faithful speech, but on examining our note book in the morning, we find a mixture presented itself that we deem it best to conclude with the National Anthem, which was heartily joined in by the company.

NEWMARKET COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An examination of the scholars of the above school took place at the school house, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The Latin questions were prepared by the head master; those in Algebra, Arithmetic and History, by Messrs. Alexander, J. H. Collins, and F. Playter. The written answers showed an average value highly creditable to the scholars, and highly gratifying to all concerned in the welfare of the school. At the oral examination, on Friday afternoon and evening, quite a number were present, and the nature of the questions, and the manner put, the scholars evinced the careful and thorough character of the instruction given. Speeches were made at the close by Rev. Mr. Chambers, Messrs. Alexander, Collins, Playter, Boulton and Dr. Bentley, and a vote of thanks, with an expression of confidence in the ability as a teacher, was presented to Mr. Anderson, to which a suitable reply was made. We may here remark, that we are pleased to learn the school is receiving the support of our best common school teachers, and feel hopeful that, as Newmarket can already boast of a Common School, second to none in the Dominion, its County Grammar School will be long occupied the same honourable position.

Correspondence.

"We shall be glad to receive items of news, from different parts of the County, such as public meetings, festivals, Councils reports, &c."

All Communications to be addressed to G. M. Dixon, publisher and proprietor, and must be accompanied with the name of the author, not, however, for publication, (if desired otherwise), but as a guaranty of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions here expressed.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

Sir.—It seems that my remarks in a former issue have seriously aroused the ire of a certain "Pine Orchard" No. 2—as an excuse to have in this person a different gentleman from your first correspondent under that cognomen. According to his own words "Pine Orchard" No. 1, "is particularly acquainted with Philistines," while "Pine Orchard" No. 2, says he does not know either "Philistines" or "Mnemon," but yet indulges in what he no doubt thinks some very extenuating remarks concerning my loyalty. I congratulate the readers of the *Courier* on the improvement in character exhibited by this second letter. As compared with the first it is quite respectable, no doubt owing to its different origin. This first letter, signed "Pine Orchard" I find to have been the result of a three months' effort, to vent some private spleen through the columns of the *Courier*, and originated in an obscure out-of-the-way hamlet to the north-east of the place he pretends to hail from. The next letter signed "Pine Orchard" is written in a style that it would be impossible to mistake as that of the person whose political bombast we were frequently compelled to listen to last summer. I suppose on taking up the quill for "Pine Orchard" No. 1, he is working to requite this much abused official for his sordid labours in his behalf last summer, although from his official capacity he pretended to be on the fence.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have no intention of entering into a controversy with either of the scribblers, and only referred to the first letter as being a disgrace to our township. The second one we have nothing to do with here, inasmuch as it is a Newmarket production; and I should not have referred to it but for the loyalty question which is raised in it. The word "loyalty" in its primary significance means fidelity to the laws of the land in which we live; but we as Britons and Canadians have given it a wider and more extended import as implying also a faithful allegiance and fidelity to our revered and honoured Queen, in tending to her those many marks of respect and honor which are due to her position, and especially due to so exemplary, high minded and noble character, as well as obeying her laws and living as peaceable and honourable citizens. Now, I will leave it for your readers to decide how this kind of loyalty can be best exhibited. Can persons best show their loyalty by calling everybody a disloyal who takes a different view of political questions from themselves? It is notorious that there are those in our midst, and especially the leader of a certain political clique, whose greatest exhibitions of loyalty consists in calling those who oppose him disloyal, without any other possible excuse than the fact of such opposition. Would not all such exhibit more loyalty; would they not confess greater honour on our illustrious sovereign by remaining faithful to her laws, and living an upright and honourable life, and especially in dealing honestly with their fellow men? There are more ways certainly of exhibiting our loyalty than of calling our opponents "rebels;" and he will best deserve the title of being a truly loyal personage, who adds, by an exemplary life, his name to the list of illustrious Britons gone before, who are remembered not for their having called themselves loyal and others disloyal, but for good and noble deeds, right and worthy actions, for it is therein that true loyalty consists.

Whitechurch, June 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

Sir.—Would you be so kind as to allow me a portion of your space for the purpose of urging the inhabitants of Newmarket to organize a mounted corps; in this place, for the convenience of those persons who would rather enroll in a cavalry corps than in infantry. Numbers are now waiting for an opportunity to join a mounted force, many of whom have applied to the commander of the Oak Ridge troop, but have been denied admittance, because the troop is now filled. Newmarket is fully capable of organizing and maintaining a troop of cavalry or mounted force of some kind, if some of its enterprising and loyal inhabitants would interest themselves in its being put through. We see troops all around us, and Newmarket, the proudest and most influential town in the riding, merely maintaining a company of infantry. Will not these gentlemen who assisted in the organization of the infantry corps, interest themselves and assist in the formation of a mounted force of some description. I hope that, because the attempt in 1855 was a failure, one will now be deterred from entering

From Montreal.

JUNE 26.—A hard case is reported of a man named Polito, at present in the penitentiary, condemned when a youth to fourteen years, and who has served twelve years for stealing \$200.

Depositions are still being taken in the Colleen shooting affair. Colleen has recovered sufficiently to go out.

The Dore, one of the two barges sunk by the *Hibernian*, has been raised and towed to Cornwall.

Letters from Cornwall still assert that arms are being stored opposite that place for Fenian purposes.

The examination of McGill Model School took place to-day. There are upwards of 300 pupils in the different departments.

During field exercises on Logan's farm to-day, a soldier of the 100th Regiment received the contents of his rifle in his face, through a breach not being properly closed, and it is thought will lose his sight.

A man named R. Y. Juvier was drowned this morning in the market basin.

Two companies of the 78th Regiment leave tomorrow for Quebec and the rest on Wednesday next.

JUNE 27.—Garner has been committed for trial at the Queen's Bench on a charge of shooting detective Cullen.

JUNE 28.—A large barn belonging to Dr. Beaulieu, at Mile End was burned last night. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A carter was struck on Saturday while lying on his truck.

A telegram from Burlington says two car loads of Fenian arms were removed from St. Albans to the back country on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Mr. Gilbert, of the Canada Engine Works, has contracted with the Government for rifle ranges of steel plate targets.

A special train of 400 Irish emigrants passed yesterday, most of whom will remain in Canada.

The International Enfield Match.

The competition for the International Enfield Trophy, value £1,000, to which is added the Gunmaker's Challenge Cup, £50, and a purse of £10, given by the National Rifle Association, took place on Wednesday, June 10th, under very favourable circumstances. The contestants were 20 English, under command of Captain Field, of the London Artillery Company; 20 Scotch, under the command of the Master of Lovat; and 20 Irish, under command of Captain Hopkins. The following is the result:

English	1,068
Scotch	1,057
Irish	980

Majority for the English, 11 points over the Scotch, and 88 over the Irish. The winning score last year was by the Scotch 20, at Wimbledon, and the figures were 1,086, the English 1,018, and the Irish 959. While there is a falling off in the scoring of the Scotch and Irish twenties at 600 yards distance, the English marksmen showed a decided improvement. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards. One of the conditions of the match is, that the contest shall take place each year on the ground of the winners, so that next year the contest will take place at Wimbledon.

One Hundred Miles in 23 Hours.

Mr. Sweet accomplished his great undertaking of walking 100 miles in 23 hours, and had six minutes to spare. He began at 5 p.m. last Friday, and at 3:54 p.m. Saturday concluded it. As he finished, the enthusiasm was immense, and Mr. S. was carried from the track, the band playing, etc. It will be remembered that during the latter part of the attempt Mr. Sweet walked in full glare of a blazing sun, thermometer at 90. He really walked the 100 miles in twenty-two hours, as he was off the track for sponging, changing shoes and refreshments about an hour. The wonderful pluck and endurance of the man called forth unbounded praise from all. He lost two bets, one of \$250 against \$500 for 22 hours and won one of \$250 against \$500 on 23 hours. During the last half hour the band accompanied Mr. Sweet about the track, playing lively music to keep his spirits up, and cherry with eggs were given him for the same purpose. His feet were terribly blistered on the seventeenth hour. He showed game to the last minute. The fearful ordeal over he was immediately placed under treatment and soon was comfortably asleep. His time of doing the last few miles was as follows:—13.10, 12.00, 13.10, 13.40, 13.00 and 13.50.—*New Haven (Ct.) Palladium*, June 22.

News Items.

The preparations for war in France and Prussia keep pace with the peace assurances.

The fashion of umbrellas used by gentlemen against the sun is greatly coming into vogue in Paris.

Ottawa, June 30.—The regular and volunteer troops here at present number about 1,500 men, all told. The volunteers have been reviewed by the Adjutant General.

John C. Hearn, the Benica boy, has thrown down the gauntlet to McCool, for \$10,000 a side, pay or play, the fight to come off in Canada within three months from the day of signing the articles.

The largest saw-mill but one in the United States is located at Clinton, Iowa. It is worked by an engine of nine hundred horse power, and when in full operation would furnish employment for one thousand men.

A Prussian despatch of June 10th says that General Klappa hails the arrival of Prince Napoleon in one of the Hungarian newspapers as the harbinger of an alliance between France, Prussia, Austria and Hungary against Muscovite tendencies.

Target and Marksmen.—It has been found, while firing at the running-man target at Wimbledon, which is scarlet on one side and grey on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it, in its advance, which unsettles the aim. The grey side was struck seventy-four times, and the red only forty-two times. It is a curious fact, too, it seems, that those with grey eyes hit fairer than those with eyes of other colour.

A young Yankee, in Paris, named Carter, is petitioning to have his name changed to Cartier, for Frenchification.

Secretary Salway has asked Congress to appropriate \$181,820 for the owners of the British steamer *Labuan*, captured off the coast of Texas in February 1863, and released by the New York Court.

The Fenian organization of Lockport gave their grand party last evening at Ringueberg Hall. The object of this demonstration on the part of the Fenian organizations was to purchase a uniform for the company, and to make a complete outfit for the same.

The Fenians.—The *Menace* (Government organ) of Montreal, says that the Government have private information, that the Fenians are really preparing to invade Canada at an early day; that a movement is to take place simultaneously on the whole border; that several anonymous have passed Burlington, going towards House's Point, and that the Fenians are holding at every point in small bands.

Dickson went over to Paris the other day to witness the performance of J. J. Abbe, the French version of "No Throughfare," but became so incensed at the idea of sitting in a stage-box and receiving an ovation from the audience, that he could not muster courage to enter the theatre on the opening night.

The sport of bull-fighting is about to be introduced into the north of France. A large circus for that purpose has been erected at Havre, by special permission of the Emperor, and will be opened during the next national Maritime Exhibition about to be held in that city.

It is stated that the European silk crops are very nearly gathered up, but that it is almost impossible to form an opinion as to the final yield, estimates from all quarters being contradictory. The impression, however, is that this year's yield of silk in Europe will be about equal to that of last year; which proved generally much better than was at first expected.

A Wisconsin paper describes a fresh of nature in the shape of a perfect rose in full bloom on an apple tree. On the same limb, and close to the rose, are several young apples growing. The rose is the only blossom on the tree. Several rods from the tree, in front of the house, is a white Scotch rose bush in full bloom, and upon comparing the roses upon this bush with the one upon the apple tree they were found to be alike.

AVENUE DEATH IN THE NORTH WEST.—The Red River *Nor' Wester* 3rd ultimo says in its last issue it noticed the supposed loss of a Scotchman who started down from Abercrombie in a canoe with a Canadian, who arrived here some time ago. We now learn the unfortunate man's fate. The drivers of the first train of cars found his body at the north side of the Little Salt crossing, his leg imbedded in the soft mud; the body naked, and the face and neck eaten by wolves. It would appear that he had arrived at the crossing, and being unable to swim, had put his clothes on some floating timber and paddled across to this side; exhausted by cold, hunger and fatigue, he tried to wade ashore, and perished in the soft oozy mud of that crossing.

A WOMAN IS RELIEVED OF A LIZARD AND DIES.—A singular case was brought to notice in Buffalo on Thursday morning. The facts, according to the *Commercial*, are as follows: A woman named Mary Limburger, living about three miles below Lower Black Rock, was taken sick about four months ago, and notwithstanding medical treatment, rapidly fell away to a skeleton. On Tuesday last a physician from Tonawanda was called to attend her, she having become suddenly and seriously ill. An emetic was given her, and in a short time afterwards she was relieved of a live lizard, four inches in length. An examination of the reptile revealed the fact that it was about to relieve itself of numerous eggs. The woman died in a few hours after casting it forth. We are further informed that yesterday the abdomen had swelled largely, and that there was a continued movement of it, as if there were a whole nest of the hideous reptiles in the stomach.

POISONING CASE IN THE SECOND CONGRESS OF YORK.—The Coroner's jury who investigated the sudden death of the children George and Mary Anne Looocke, before Dr. Philbrick, at the corner of Bloor and Bathurst streets, have concluded their labours after several adjournments. It was suspected that the children had been poisoned by some Indian meal, purchased in the city, of which they had partaken shortly before their sudden deaths. The contents of their stomachs were analysed by Professor Croft, who found that the meal contained no poison; but he found in the stomach of the boy some wild hemlock, a highly poisonous plant, which the Professor ascertained from personal examination to be growing abundantly on the land whereon the deceased resided. The girl's symptoms were similar to the boy's. It is to be inferred, as the plant is of a sweetish taste, that both children poisoned themselves by chewing it, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Globe*.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN CHURCH.—The Rochdale (Eng.) magistrates recently decided an extraordinary case brought before them by Rev. Charles Henry Whitehead, Vicar of Norden Church, against Mr. James Rawstron, churchwarden. Mr. Whitehead was at one time a curate in St. Paul's, Dundee, and has lately been appointed to his present charge in Norden, which is a small village about three or four miles from Rochdale. It is currently reported that, ever since Mr. Whitehead was appointed vicar of St. Paul's, the adherents and services have been regarded by a portion of the congregation as tending in the direction of High Church. Measures were taken to thwart the inclinations of the vicar by electing as churchwarden Mr. Rawstron, who was known to be a Low Churchman. One Sunday morning lately during the service, Mr. Rawstron went up to the chancel, seized two bunches of flowers which the vicar was about to place on the communion-table, and left the vicar standing with the empty vases in hand, while he went out of the church to throw them away. For this offence the vicar summoned Mr. Rawstron to appear before the court at Rochdale. There were six magistrates on the bench; three were for conviction and three for dismissal and the case was dismissed.

A HINT TO BALD-HEADED PEOPLE.—Frederick Kemp writes from the silver mines of Montana to the *Herald of Health*, giving the following hint in reference to a cure for baldness:—"A friend of mine who had his misfortune to be bald-headed, knowing that there is a wonderful invigorating power in the sun's rays, last spring threw away his hat, and worked all spring, summer and fall bareheaded, and also for the first few days of mid-day. For a few days the rays of hot sun on his head were almost unendurable; after that time he experienced no uneasiness whatever. The result was that in the fall he had a good head of hair. And in this experiment he was not alone—several of his acquaintances who were bald-headed having followed the same plan, they were all fortunate enough to experience the same result." The editor adds that a similar case once came under his own observation, and professes to have no doubt that "the exposure of the skin to the air and sunshine, under proper circumstances, stimulates it to a healthy action, and with it those glands upon which the growth of the hair depends."

MARRIED.
In Newmarket, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. JOHN LATHAM, to Miss Sarah Jane Pease, both of the Township of North Guilford.

DIED.
In Newmarket, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Casselman, aged 47 years. Mr. Casselman has long been a resident in Newmarket, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Ever ready, as he always was, to lend a helping hand in anything got up for the good of the village, and an active member of the Fire Company since its organization up to the time of his falling two years ago. He will be greatly missed by a large number of our townsmen. The funeral takes place to-day at two o'clock, from his residence, and proceeded to the Friends' Meeting House, Yonge Street.

Newmarket Markets.	
	July 1, 1868.
Flour @ barrel	\$6 25 @ \$6 75
Fall Wheat @ bushel	1 35 @ 1 40
Spring Wheat @ bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
Barley @ bushel	90 @ 95
Oats @ bushel	60 @ 65
Pens @ bushel	60 @ 65
Dressed Hogs @ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 50
Beef @ 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 5 50
Sheep, each	5 00 @ 5 50
Lambs, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides, @ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 50
Sheepskins, each	5 00 @ 5 50
Potatoes @ bushel	6 00 @ 6 50
Good Graft Apples @ bushel	6 00 @ 6 50
Butter @ lb.	12 @ 15
Cheese @ lb.	12 @ 15
Eggs per dozen	12 @ 15
Wool @ lb.	60 @ 65

Toronto Markets.	
	June 30, 1868.
Flour @ barrel	\$6 00 @ \$6 25
Fall Wheat @ bushel	1 47 @ 1 47
Spring Wheat @ bushel	90 @ 95
Barley @ bushel	90 @ 95
Oats @ bushel	60 @ 65
Pens @ bushel	60 @ 65
Dressed Hogs @ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 50
Beef @ 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 5 50
Eggs per dozen	12 @ 15
Wool @ lb.	60 @ 65

New Advertisements.

VOLUNTEERS' PORTABLE

SODA WATER, A MOST AGREEABLE AND REFRESHING BEVERAGE!

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS!

—AND— FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY SODA WATER HITHERTO IN USE.

PIC-NIC & TEA PARTIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c., Should always have a supply on hand.

ONE PACKET MAKES A GLASS OF SODA WATER.

SOLD BY THE GROSS AT \$2.00

Orders by Post addressed to NEWMARKET DRUG STORE, J. HACKETT.

DR. HACKETT'S OFFICE For the future will be at his New Drug Store, opposite the Davidson House.

H. PIPER & Co., 81 YONGE STREET, first door above Ridout & Bro's, (SAMEL ROSS UPSTAIRS.)

Carriages & Perambulators! Refrigerators and Meat Safes, Filters and Water Coolers, Celebrated Archimedeal Ventilator and Smoke Conductor, Tinware, &c. Wholesale Dealers in Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Ropes, Wooden Ware, JAPANESE TIN WARE, Lamps, Chandeliers, Coal Oil, &c.

Buggy for Sale. A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, Cheap for Cash.

W. TRENT, At Souter & Trent's, Newmarket, June 16, 1868.

SOUTER & TRENT, NEW MARKET, MAIN STREET, TOBACCOES, WINES AND SPIRITS, RETAIL, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, Newmarket, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE. If you want anything in the Stationery, Fancy Goods, or SMALL WARE LINE, Or anything in the shape of FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING, Don't forget that G. M. BINNS, AT THE COURIER OFFICE, Can furnish anything in his line of trade at the very lowest prices. Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

A Cottage to Let, SITUATED on Gormston Street. Apply to S. M. Charles Gormston or to Mr. Phillip Cook, Ringwood P.O. Newmarket, April 7, 1868.

SOUTER & TRENT, NEW MARKET, MAIN STREET, TOBACCOES, WINES AND SPIRITS, RETAIL, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, Newmarket, May 20, 1868.

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FANS! FANS! FANS! OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES, Cheap at BINNS' VARIETY STORE. Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

N. PEARSON, DENTIST, RIVER grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket, OVER DR. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE, Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and All Work Warranted. Office up stairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store. May 20, 1868.

MONEY TO LOAN! APPLY TO A. BOULTBEE. BOYS' WHEELBARROWS AND WAGGONS, AND A HOST OF TOYS AND SMALL WARES, Always to be had AT BINNS'. Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

To Let. To be let, that handsome Dwelling House, situated on Tecumseh Street, at present occupied by Mr. N. Heid. There is a Garden, Hard and Soft Water, and every privilege and requisite for a comfortable residence. For further particulars apply to W. H. BOWDEN, Confectioner, Newmarket. June 10, 1868.

Mourning Paper & Envelopes OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, At the COURIER OFFICE.

Lamp Mats, Carriage Mats, BIRD CAGES, FLOWER VASES, WALKING GANES, WINDOW-BLIND PAPER, And numerous other varieties, constantly receiving, at BINNS' VARIETY STORE. Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

For Sale or to Rent, A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres at this office. For further particulars apply at this office. March 24, 1868.

BOW BELLS AND OTHER MAGAZINES, Just received at the COURIER OFFICE. Newmarket, June 16, 1868.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and Steel Landside PLOUGHS! By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS LAST WEEK. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his Ploughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MARSDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Ploughs which he will sell at manufacturer's prices, merely adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH. The superiority of this Plough over all other Gang Ploughs can be readily seen. The head of the Plough is one inch higher than others, is less liable to clog with rods, and is strongly braced. It has two levers—one can be raised at a time, and the Plough regulated to suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers are so constructed that the Plough can be raised six inches out of the ground, and then driven from one farm to another without danger of breaking.

L. BUTTERFIELD, Bradford. April 15, 1868.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS! BURK & HARRISON, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, AND OTHER MARKETS, A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS! AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH, And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES! To those buying from us. SIGN OF THE BIG T. At the sign of the Big T a. NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS. BURK & HARRISON. Newmarket, May 6, 1868.

SOUTER & TRENT, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET, GROCERS, TEA DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS OF GINGER WINE, ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.

Try Souter & Trent's Tea. Try Souter & Trent's Coffee. Try Souter & Trent's Ginger Wine. Try Souter & Trent's Syrups. Try Souter & Trent's Groceries.

A. SOUTER, - - - - - W. TRENT. Newmarket, May 6, 1868.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!! AND SUTTON. NEW SPRING GOODS WM. & A. B. ORR WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS, SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS, ENPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS, EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c. ALSO: A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING, HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES! MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, &c., Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK. * Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell cheaper than houses giving long credits:—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses. We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Wm. & A. B. ORR. Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED! A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES! CURTAIN BANDS, KNOBS, &c. ALSO: Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods, GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS! AND A FEW SETS OF THE 1 Case Patent Reversible Locks. OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR STOVES AND TINWARE! WITH THE ABOVE, STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION. Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing. SYKES & ELVIDGE. Newmarket, March 11, 1868.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow! The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground. The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows. N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order. * Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street. JAS. B. WETHERELL. Newmarket, March 18, 1868.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES READING BOOKS! Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario. FIRST BOOK, with 31 Illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents. FIRST BOOK—2nd Part, 54 Illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents. SECOND BOOK, 65 Illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Twenty cents. THIRD BOOK, 41 Illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Thirty cents. FOURTH BOOK, 45 Illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Forty cents. FIFTH BOOK, 50 Illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Fifty cents. G. M. BINNS, Courier Office. Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868.

J. H. JOHNSON'S Bash, Blind, Door, and PLANING FACTORY Is now in full operation. A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED. A Good assortment of MOULDINGS Always on hand. N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time. SHOP—Corner Mill & Baglan-sts. NEWMARKET. January 23, 1867.

JUST PUBLISHED, The CANADIAN SPEAKER AND ELOCUTIONARY READER, COMPRISING A Choice Collection of Orations, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable for School and College Recitations, and Public and Social Readings, with Introductory Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—Edited and compiled by EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART. 25 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS. G. M. BINNS, Courier Office. Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868.

Money to Lend. MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and on terms made advantageous to the Farming Community. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Expenses Moderate. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, NEWMARKET. December 20, 1867.

SMALL WARES, FISHING TACKLE, FIRE WORKS, &c. At the COURIER OFFICE.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE! IN THE WORLD: Dr. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs. They are recommended with confidence to Ministers, School teachers, public Speakers, Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have been thoroughly tested in practice, and without a doubt, are better than any similar medicine yet introduced to the public.

READ THE FOLLOWING: Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16, 1867. I have given Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers a full trial, and have little hesitation in saying that for a relief from hoarseness and sore throat, I much prefer them to either Bryan's or Brown's. T. W. CAIRY, Lecturer to the R.V.C.L. of I.O. of G. Temple.

Napacene, November 23, 1867. I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great satisfaction and can confidently say, after testing them for weeks in special services, that I think them better than any other. JOHN S. CLARKE, Wesleyan Minister.

Toronto, February 23, 1868. I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great comfort before and after speaking. Some of my friends tried them also, and there is but one opinion, viz: they are invaluable to singers and public speakers. I consider your Levers the best remedy in the world for hoarseness and throat disorders. Please send me one box more. THOMAS MCMURRAY, Agent and Lecturer of the "Canadian Temperance Alliance."

* These Levers are prepared with the greatest care, as to cleanliness, being entirely free from gritty substances. BLAKELY'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES. They are justly celebrated for the expulsion of worms from children, and contain only vegetable ingredients. The most wonderful cures have been effected by them, and they excel all others at present known. My child, fifteen months old, passed 83 worms after taking your worm candies, all the large size from six to thirteen inches long. MRS. ANNA WILSON, Napacene, Ont.

Mr. JAMES BLAKELY, Dear Sir—I have tried your Vermifuge Candies several times and found them the best ever made to expel worms; besides they are so pleasant to the taste that the most delicate child will take them willingly. BRYAN'S CANDIES, Napacene. * Mothers, risk no trial. For sale at Bentley's, Souter & Co.'s, and C. H. Simpson's, Newmarket, and all Drug-gists throughout the Dominion. March 17, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MISS POOL

Begs to intimate that she has removed her business to the premises

NEXT DOOR TO DR. BENTLEY'S DRUG STORE,

Where she is prepared to

EXECUTE ALL ORDERS!

MILLINERY! MANTLES!

AND DRESS-MAKING.

Newmarket, June 17, 1868.

SYKES & ELVIDGE,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

HAVE received a large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

Nails, Glass and Putty, Loose and Tight Joint Butts, Mortice and Rim Locks, Blind Trimmings, Brass and Mineral Knobs, Brads, Screws, Latches and Door Handles, &c. &c., &c.

We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trimmings, which is very large and well selected.

Cutlery.

Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors. A large stock of Pocket Knives.

Cutlery.

Also, a general assortment of

CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,

Carvers of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Littings, Handles, Plated and Brass Butts. A general assortment of

Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps.

Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Fellos and Web Saws;

FIRMER SOCKET, DUCK-BILL AND TURNING CHISELS; PLANE

IRON, BRACES AND BITTS, AXES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES.

General Hardware:

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast Iron Pumps, Wagon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tongues, Sheet and Bar Lead, Brass Kettles, Steelyards, Sad-irons, Hooks and Rings, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axes, Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.

COOPERS' TOOLS:—Adzes, Broad Axes; Hollowing, Heading, Stave-up, Cramping and Hoop Shovels; Levels; Hovels, &c.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND OTHER

STOVES!

Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns: Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper Ware.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

SAMUEL SYKES..... CHARLES ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, December 20, 1867.

WATSON,

WATCHMAKER,

Newmarket, Ont.

Dec. 1867.

11-1

NEWMARKET

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

NEWMARKET, ONT.

NELSON GORHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Woollen Cloths of Every Description.

ALSO, GENERAL DEALER IN WOOL.

Newmarket, December, 1867.

1-11

THE BEST YET.

J. & J. HODGE

ARE SATISFIED, FROM THE INCREASE OF THEIR BUSINESS, THAT THE Public are convinced that they keep the Best and Cheapest

COOKING, PARLOUR, HALL, & BEDROOM

STOVES!

In this section of the country. Selecting as they do all the First-Class Stoves from the best Foundries in the Province, they are satisfied that their Stoves are not equalled by any other Foundries in the Dominion of Canada. Bear in mind there is no old iron used in the manufacture of these Stoves. Their

STOVE FURNITURE!

Is indisputably the best you can get anywhere. They also keep the Best

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, JAPANNED,

AND PRESSED WARES, PLAIN & FANCY, SUCH AS

Dish Covers, Jelly Moulds, Plainished Double Black Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and Unfinished Frying Pans; Sad or Smooth-Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pails, Balances, Skewers, &c. Japaned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Deed, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c. Brass and Enamelled Porcelain Preserving Kettles, Enamelled Porcelain, Tinned, and Black Iron Saucepans, Wrought Iron Tinned and Unfinished Frying Pans; Sad or Smooth-Tinned Irons, Sad Iron and Coffee Pot Stands, Wire Sieves, Screens, and Fly Wire, Cow and Sheep Bells, Sheet Zinc, Grain Measures, Seed Hoppers, Cast Iron Pumps, Lead Pipe, Black Lead and Black Lead Brushes, Cast Iron Ham Boilers, Agricultural Furnaces, Tea Kettles, Sugar Kettles, Sinks, Sap Pans, &c., &c., &c.

Lubricating & Coal Oils, Lamps, Lanterns

BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell as cheap as anybody else. They are prepared to fit up Hot Air Furnaces on the most improved Plans.

Have Troughing done in a Superior Manner.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Farmers' Produce, Sheep Skins, Hags, Old Copper, Brass, Lead, and Pewter, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Furs.

A CALL SPECIALLY SOLICITED AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:—

FIRST BRICK STORE NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE,

Main Street, Newmarket, Ontario.

December 31, 1867.

2-11

Poetry.

I shall Cling to Thee in Horror.

I shall cling to thee in sorrow,
 Whatever may befall;
 And though dark may be the morrow,
 I am faithful by thy side.
 For it was first in sorrow's hour,
 When dark the skies above thee,
 That my heart learnt to adore thee,
 And fondly, truly love thee.

When sorrows blazes are raging
 With stern relentless hate,
 Then shall I cling the closer,
 And share thy earthly fate.
 I shall love thee and adore thee
 Through all the changes of life,
 Be with thee in thy hours of joy,
 And in thy solitude.

Miscellaneous.

They won't Trouble you Long.

Children grow up—nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that day was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man, and gone now! There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made, it is like a raveling stocking, stitch by stitch gives away, till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell-mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls, or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now. There is no delay of breakfast for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task before you lie down of looking after anybody, and tucking up the bedclothes. There are no disputes; no petty nobody to get off to school; no complaint, no importunities for impossible things, no hips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged. There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some foot to clatter down the front stairs! Oh, for some children's noise! What used to ail us, that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic, and reproving their skimming and banging of the doors? We wish our neighbours would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a brook and no water, gurgling and rushing in its channel. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to be run over, to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days this is enough marked. But it is Sunday that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands on their heads. They seem to recognise the greater and lesser love—to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious trill of children in it. But Sunday comes too still now. There is a silence that echoes in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bed rooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Gulf Stream.

There is a river in the ocean: in the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows its bank; and its bottoms are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic Seas. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of waters. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters, as far out from the gulf as the Carolina coasts, are of an indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that their line of junction with the common sea water may be traced by the eye. Often one-half of the vessel may be perceived floating in the Gulf Stream water, while the other half is in the common water of the sea; so sharp is the line, and such the want of affinity between those waters, and such, too, the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of those of the Gulf Stream to mingle with the common water of the sea. The hottest water in the Gulf Stream is also the lightest. As it rises to the top it is cooled both by evaporation and exposure, when the surface is replenished by fresh supplies of hot water from below. Thus, in a winter's day, the waters at the surface of the Gulf Stream off Cape Hatteras may be at eighty degrees; and at the depth of 500 fathoms (3,000 feet), as actual observations show, the thermometer will stand at fifty-seven degrees. Following the stream thence off the Cape of Virginia, 120 miles, it will be found—the water-thermometer having been carefully noted all the way—that it now stands a degree or two less at the surface, while all below is cooler. In other words, the stratum of water at fifty-seven degrees, which was 3,000 feet below the surface off Hatteras, has, in a course of 120 or 130 miles in a horizontal direction, ascended vertically 600 feet; that is, this stratum has run up hill with an ascent of five or six feet to the mile. One of the benign effects of the Gulf Stream is to convey heat from the Gulf of Mexico, and to disperse it in regions beyond the Atlantic.

Injudicious Bathing.

"Sanitas," writing to the *Medical Press and Circular*, refers to the folly of persons plunging into a bath after a full meal, thus risking sudden death from congestion or some other fatal mischief. Numbers who escape such a calamity are sufferers for their imprudent mode of immersion—shivering headaches, and other symptoms often succeeding, but their true cause rarely suspected. The writer therefore suggests that notices should be put up in appropriate places requesting that no person will bathe within two hours of a meal, and suggesting the desirableness of all persons consulting their medical adviser before taking a sea bath as to the need or benefit of doing so.

A Race for Life.

No man ever sacrificed so much time, or so much property, on practical or speculative sporting, as the Earl of Oxford. Among his experiments of fancy was the determination to drive four red-deer stags in a phaeton, instead of horses, and these he had reduced to perfect discipline for his excursions and short jaunts upon the road; but, unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were saluted with the cry of a pack of hounds, which, soon after crossing the road in the rear, caught scent of the "fourth-hand," and commenced a new kind of chase, with "bray-high" alacrity. The novelty of the scene was rich beyond description; in vain did his lordship exert all the characteristic skill—in vain did his well-trained grooms energetically endeavour to ride before them; reins, trammels, and the weight of the carriage, were of no effect, for they went with the celerity of a whirlwind; and this modern Phaeton, in the midst of his electrical vibrations of fear, bid fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive this set of "four-eyed steeds" to the inn, at Newmarket, which was most happily at hand, and to this his lordship's most fervent prayers and ejaculations were directed. Into the yard they bounded, to the dismay of ostlers and stable boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty upon the occasion. Here they were luckily overpowered, and the stags, the phaeton, and his lordship were all instantaneously huddled together in a barn, just as the hounds appeared in full cry at the gate.—*English Paper.*

The Daughter's Choice.

A Berlin paper has the following romantic episode:—The only daughter of a retired rich old merchant, a pretty girl of eighteen summers, made the acquaintance in the street of a good-looking young man, who, during a heavy shower, offered to escort her home under his umbrella. His gallantry and agreeable conversation led to several pleasant meetings, and an intimacy, which the aristocratic papa would certainly have disapproved of, had he been aware of it. He intended to make her the happy bride of the dashing son of one of his old friends of the Club, on the day of the son's birthday, and the betrothal had been arranged to take place a few weeks ago at one of our famous restaurants, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared in honour of the double celebration. When the young girl entered the dining-room on the arm of her doting father, she suddenly gave a loud scream and fainted away. The waiter in attendance, just handing in a tray of exquisite viands, also grew pale, and drops the costly service at the feet of the astonished company. The recognition had been instantaneous. The dinner-party and the betrothal did not come off. The daughter, however, came to; and at once made a full confession to her dear paternal, who took occasion to speak with the young and sprightly waiter, who in his turn waited upon the disappointed but relenting parent the very next day. He bought a respectable hotel, and his dear daughter's "choice" will soon be a well-established landlord and a happy husband!

A Pin Hunter.

"In the Rue de Bac, Paris, there died some time ago, about forty years of age, the Baron de Severie, a gentleman who had devoted nearly all his life to a most extraordinary pursuit, the excitement of which is said to have sent him to an untimely grave. Among the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. Some years ago, when in Paris, a gentleman of noble appearance was pointed out to me, whose curious way of walking had attracted my attention. It was the Baron de Severie. He was walking along one of the roads of the Bois de Boulogne, with his back bent, his eyes restlessly searching the ground, and now and then stooping down as if to pick up something.

"I then learned that for the last twenty years his regular habits had been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and so pick up any pins he discovered on the ground—a habit which, from praiseworthy carefulness, had gradually become the dominating passion of his life. He has been noticed scrutinizing the floors in the pits of theatres, hardly looking for a moment at the stage; still more frequently he was seen searching the lobbies leading to the boxes for the precious treasures. Concert-rooms formed his principal attraction, but his richest harvest, he confessed, were the numerous places of worship."

Occupation.

What a glorious thing it is for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows, that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit was shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves, wrestle not with the torrent, rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow-men.

Ada, Lord Byron's daughter, is said to have cared more for mathematics than poetry. Walter Scott's eldest son, the major, is reported to have made a sort of merit of the fact that he had never read a line of one of his father's novels.

VARIETIES.

Tuxes are forty muslin balls in London, England.

Paoos' legs are lively in New York, markets at one dollar a pound.

The Sultan of Turkey has just ordered to be manufactured in Paris a silver table, the price of which will, it is said, be not less than £10,000!

An Australian paper states that one effect of the outrage on the Duke of Edinburgh is the rapid increase of Oshige Lodges in the Australian colonies.

Thos. Jephson Dickens, Kioyts Bakin by name, has written one story in 104 volumes, which was 38 years going through the press. A serial, and no mistake!

Tuxes are at the present time in Great Britain 100 theatres, 33 of which are in London, 6 at Liverpool, 3 in Manchester, and 3 in Glasgow, as well as 14 circuses in various parts of the kingdom.

Is the petition for extending the political franchise to women—signed by no less than 21,767 persons—are the honoured names of Mrs. Somerville, the astronomer, and Florence Nightingale.

VOLUNTEERS' PAY.—The official circular fixing the rates of pay and allowances to be given to Volunteers when called into active service has been received. The pay for privates is 60s a day and rations, and non-commissioned officers are to be paid in proportion, according to rank—that is 60 cents for corporals, 70 cents for sergeants, and 80 cents for pay sergeants. Boots will be provided, free of expense, to each Volunteer.

It is a good thing to believe; it is a good thing to admire. By continually looking up, our spirits will themselves grow upwards; and as a man, by indulging in habits of scorn and contempt for others, is sure to descend to the level of what he despises, so the opposite habits of admiration and enthusiastic reverence for excellence impart to ourselves a portion of the qualities we admire. Here, as in everything else, humility is the surest path to exaltation.

FENIAN PICNIC IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the St. Catharines Times states that on Wednesday last, a large picnic party came across the Suspension Bridge, and spent a part of the day on this side of the river. There were about 2,000 altogether of whom about 700 were men. Some of the men wore green badges, and when registering their names on the book of the hotel, three of them had the temerity to add the word "Fenian" to their signature. These three were immediately arrested, and it is to be hoped they will be kept in prison until they become sober. Picnic parties from New York, wearing green badges, are not welcome to our land just at this time.

TESTIMONIAL TO A PHOTOGRAPHER.—The other day an enlarged photograph of a professional gentleman, lately deceased, on being sent home was placed on the table. A favorite dog, on observing it, leaped on the table and gave evident signs of recognition of its late master by leaping and barking and running to and from the picture, and, when not receiving the expected acknowledgment, it seemed very uneasy, went round to the back of the picture, and again returned to the front, increasing the manifestations it made when it first saw the likeness; nor could the faithful animal be withdrawn from the object of its interest for upwards of two hours. This occurred in Danvers, not in America.

"TIZOPHORES ET JUARES" is the title of a pamphlet which has just appeared in Paris. It is a comparison between the Mexican and Abyssinian expeditions. The publication is intended to demonstrate how much of the last triumph of British arms were due to the patriotic feeling of the country and moral support given by the whole of the nation to the enterprise, whilst the failure of the French expedition was due to the utter absence of "those valuable qualities which England so pre-eminently possesses." "Yes," exclaims the writer, "the English have this incontestable superiority over us—namely, that of tenaciously insisting on their flag being respected wherever it goes."

PRaiseworthy.—The *Georgetown Herald* has been informed that the ladies in the shops of Messrs Barclay & McLeod have manufactured and presented to the Volunteer company of Georgetown, a number of Havelocks, sufficient for officers and men. We are authorized to tender the hearty thanks of the company to those ladies for their timely forethought and kindness, and they are deserving the praise of the whole community, and we are certain they will get it ungrudgingly. These coverings for the military corps form a very efficient protection against the almost tropical heat of our summers, and may be the means of saving some valuable life, and will at least add much to the comfort of our citizen soldiers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hamilton Times* writing from Buffalo on Saturday last says: "One piece of intelligence I can give you is beyond all doubt. The preparations for a raid into Canada are being made, and the movement will not stop till the Fenians are confronted by United States troops and the leaders arrested, or their progress is obstructed on your side of the line. They mean business, and the rank and file are fired with confidence that they will be able to make a stand. The date for the opening of operations it is impossible for any one to give who is not in the confidence of the leaders. But the movement will be sudden, when everything is prepared for the dash, unless the leaders are arrested and troops sent to the frontier."

The employment of children in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of Massachusetts has again been brought before the Legislature of the State. The report shows that large numbers of children, ignorant and hopeless, are found toiling to the very verge, and even beyond it, of physical endurance—slaves in all but the name, forcing from their looms products to further enhance stock and enlarge dividends. There are no less than 937 establishments employing children between 10 and 15 years of age. In some factories the agent found that children had been kept at work during entire nights. Of the mills employing children, thirty were found having them within their premises over sixty hours per week. In some establishments the children were barefooted, ill-clad, unclean and pale looking. The facts and incidents, as given, are of a very painful and shocking character.

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Envelopes—all sizes;

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Coloured; Bookmarks;

All sorts of Plain, Fancy, and

Coloured Paper, Cards,

Pasteboard, &c.; Blotting Paper,

Bill Paper, Letter Files;

Pens—Fine Points & Broad Points;

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Inks—Red, Blue, and Black!

Inkstands—Several kinds;

Pocket Books, Purse;

Elastic Bands, Pencil Erasers;

Paint Boxes, Camel's Hair Pencils;

Albums in Great Variety;

Beads—All Sizes & Colours;

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Tatting Shuttles;

Pocket, Dressing, and Fine Combs

in variety;

Button Fasteners;

Ladies Portfolios;

Work Boxes in variety;

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Toys; Dolls; Toys;

Fish-hooks, Lines, and Floats;

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HME. DEMOREST,

BALLOU'S MONTHLY.

BOOKS BOUND TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:—

"NEWMARKET COURIER" OFFICE.

December 26, 1867.

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